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LOSE NO TIME—SUPPLY LIMITED.

NOTABLE DAY IN THE SENATE

It Was Marked by Interesting Speeches by Prominent Men.

FINANCE WAS A THEME

Sherman, Gorman, Teller, and Others Participate.

Most Spirited Debate on the Financial Question Heard Lately in the Senate's Halls—Wolcott Makes a Speech on the Monroe Doctrine Which Calls Forth Both Criticism and Congratulations—Armenian Matter Also Comes Up.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—In the senate Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, reported adversely from the foreign relations committee the resolution of Mr. Call (Dem.), of Florida, directing the secretary of state to send to the senate the dispatches of United States consuls in Cuba. The resolution was about to be indefinitely postponed, but at Mr. Call's request it was placed on the calendar.

ARMENIA. Mr. Cullom (Rep.), of Illinois, reported from the senate committee on foreign relations the following Armenian resolution:

"Whereas, The supplementary treaty of Berlin of July 13, 1878, between the Ottoman empire, Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, Italy and Russia, contains the following provisions: 'The sublime Porte undertakes to carry out without delay the ameliorations and reforms demanded by local requirements in the provinces inhabited by the Armenians and to guarantee their security against the Circassians and Kurds; it will periodically make known the steps taken to this effect to the powers and will accept of their application; the sublime Porte having expressed the wish to maintain the principle of religious liberty, to give it the widest scope, the contracting parties take note of the spontaneous declaration: 'In no part of the Ottoman empire shall differences of religion be alleged against an individual as a ground for exclusion or incapacity as regards the discharge of civil and political rights, admission to the public service, functions and honors, and the exercise of the different professions and industries; all persons shall be admitted without distinction of religion to give evidence before the tribunals; liberty and outward exercise of all forms of worship are assured to all and that no person shall be offered to the hierarchical organization of the various communities, or to the relation with their spiritual chiefs; the right of official protection by the diplomatic and consular agents of the powers in Turkey is recognized both as regards the above mentioned persons and their religious, charitable and other establishments in the Ottoman empire; the extent and object of the above cited provisions of said treaty are to place the Christian subjects of the ports under the protection of the other contracting powers, to secure to such Christian subjects full liberty of religious worship and belief, the equal benefit of the laws and all the privileges and immunities belonging to the subjects of the Turkish empire; and

"Whereas, by said treaty the Christian powers parties thereto, having established under the content of their right to accomplish and secure the above recited objects; and

"Whereas, The American people, in common with all Christian people everywhere, are beheld with horror at the appalling outrages and massacres of which the Christian population of Turkey have been made the victims;

"Resolved, That the senate of the United States do hereby express its earnest protest against the outrages and massacres of which the Christian population of Turkey have been made the victims, and its determination to support the United States in the interests of humanity to express the earnest hope that the European countries thereunto, by the treaty referred to, may be speedily given its just effects in such decisive measures as shall stay the hand of fanaticism and lawless violence, and as shall secure to the offending Christians of the Turkish empire all the rights belonging to them, both as men and Christians, and as beneficiaries of the explicit provisions of the treaty above recited.

"Resolved, That the senate do hereby request the governments of Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, Italy and Russia.

"Resolved, further, That the senate of the United States, the house of representatives, and the president, be and they are authorized to take such action as may be taken for the protection and security of American citizens in Turkey, and to obtain redress for injuries committed on the persons or property of such citizens."

Mr. Cullom said the resolution was reported by the unanimous vote of the committee, as it desired immediate action.

Mr. Gray (Dem.) of Delaware said he did not anticipate any objection to the resolution, but it was of such importance that there should be time for consideration of the terms of the resolutions.

Mr. Cullom acceded to this suggestion, giving notice that he would ask for action tomorrow.

SILVER PAYMENTS. Mr. Pugh's resolution for silver payments of government bonds, came up under the rules.

Mr. Hill responded that he would never consent to let the measure be retired except by vote.

He yielded, however, to Mr. Wolcott, saying that he would press it to a passage at every possible opportunity. Mr. Wolcott was recognized for his speech on the Monroe doctrine.

The senator spoke earnestly and was accorded close attention.

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SUBMITS TO THE BRITONS

Details of the Palaver Between Sir Francis Scott and King Premph.

HIS HIGHNESS GROVELS.

Complete Submission Shown to the Power of the Queen.

Display of the Helplessness on the Part of the King Greatly Affects the Ashantees Present—Great Britain Demands 50,000 Ounces of Gold as Indemnity For the Expenses Occurred—Not a Single Shot Has Been Found Necessary.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, British West Africa, Jan. 22.—The following details of the palaver between Sir Francis Scott, commander of the British expeditionary force, and King Premph of Ashantee, when the latter made his submission to Great Britain at Comassie, have just been received from that capital:

The troops formed in the principal square of Comassie at 7 o'clock on the morning of Monday last, preparatory to the grand palaver. Sir Francis Scott and his staff were seated in a semi-circle in the square. Shortly afterwards the king, King Premph, accompanied by his native allies, the British governor, who stated the negotiations which have been conducted between the representatives of England and Ashantee, ending by informing the king that he must formally submit to Great Britain and give up immediately 50,000 ounces of gold as an indemnity for the expenses incurred by the British government in sending an expedition to bring his majesty to terms.

The king was also informed that he must keep the streets clean, maintain order among the populace, and that he would be held responsible for any disturbances among the natives. King Premph was greatly impressed by the show of force in the square, the Maxim guns being conveniently posted and every yard being utilized by the British and their native allies. Finally the king replied that he was

READY TO SUBMIT

to the British, took off his crown and sandals and prostrated himself before the king, who was seated upon a throne formed by biscuit boxes, upon which Sir Francis Scott and the governor were seated, surrounded by their staffs. His majesty then placed his head between the feet of Sir Francis Scott, and those of the British governor, clasping them with his hands, and actually groveling in the dust as a mark of his submission to the power of the queen.

This display of helplessness on the part of the king, greatly impressed the Ashantees present. They were greatly surprised and talked the matter over, but they made no attempt at resistance, a step which would have been useless in the face of the British expedition and the deadly rapid firing guns.

The governor finally made the king arise and recalled to his majesty's mind that he had been requested to submit and pay 50,000 ounces of gold to the representatives of England. In reply, his majesty, who was greatly agitated, said he only possessed 3,000 ounces of gold, and that he had no means of collecting the 20,000 ounces demanded by the British. To this the governor replied that such a statement was

MERELY CHILD'S PLAY

and that the demands of the British must be complied with. The king's ability to pay the amount demanded was too well known to admit of any discussion.

King Premph then asked for time, but the governor answered that upon a previous occasion the Ashantees had failed to keep their promises made to the British, and that the latter had no intention of giving them the opportunity of doing the same thing again. The governor then abruptly announced that the king, the queen, her mother, the king's father, with the other chiefs of importance present, would be taken prisoners under escort to Cape Coast castle.

A strong guard of British troops then moved forward and surrounded the king, the queen's mother, the king's father and prominent chiefs, removed to a large house by the guard, and then the Ashantees were quietly dispersed by the troops.

NOT A SHOT.

From the moment the expedition was first organized until it reached Comassie it has not been necessary to fire a single shot.

It may be said that the submission and capture of King Premph will insure British supremacy in that part of Africa for many years to come.

The Ashantee ambassadors who are accused of having misled their people will be tried and, if found guilty, severely punished.

Near Comassie the British discovered and burned the notorious sacrificial grove full of skulls and bones of the victims of the king's making of human sacrifices was one of the leading complaints which the British had against King Premph and his predecessors, and this practice has now been stopped.

PERFECTLY CORDIAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Chilean legation received from the Chilean

minister of foreign affairs: "Relations with Argentine republic perfectly cordial."

It is regarded as finally disposing of the reports coming via Lima, Peru, to the effect that relations between the two countries were strained, owing to the boundary dispute which has been pending several years but concerning which it is stated at the Chilean legation here negotiations are now progressing satisfactorily.

IN HOLMES GUILTY?

Strange Story Told by One Robert Corbett.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—A local paper says: If the story told by Robert Corbett, a private detective who has been in this city for a few weeks, working on the Holmes case, is true, H. H. Holmes is not guilty of committing a single murder in Chicago.

The Pitel murder case is now pending in the supreme court of Pennsylvania and will come for a hearing within a few days and the defense is making a determined effort to secure the technical grounds. If these fail then the defense will be resorted to and it is believed that they will be able to prove beyond a doubt that his alleged victim, Benjamin Pitel, is alive and living within a radius of 100 miles of the city of Chicago at the present time.

"Corbett, who has been running down the various stories charging Holmes with murder in Chicago, claims that the girl was, beyond a doubt, killed on July 6 at the flat occupied by Holmes and Minnie Williams at 1229 Westwood avenue. The body was then taken to the castle and buried in the form of the form at the castle was that of Minnie Williams, as the mark and fractures show.

Corbett also makes the following statement: "Minnie Williams is alive and has been seen on the streets of this city within the past two weeks; that Emily Ciarand is alive and is now living in Iowa; that Julia Connors and her husband, Peter, are alive, and are present living in Michigan; and that Holmes will be able to prove a complete alibi in regard to the murder of Howard Pitel at Indianapolis is certain. Holmes is a clever man, and his relations with various young women was the cause of his present predicament."

SLUGGED BY A STUDENT.

Strange Story Told of a San Francisco Boy.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 22.—Don E. Hawley of San Francisco, a young man who is a student in the senior class at the Kansas City Dental college, is incarcerated in the city prison here under a charge of highway robbery. William Crooke, barber, is his alleged accomplice. They are accused of having held up Rowland Hill, a waiter, at Twelfth and Washington streets, on Sunday morning. Hill was beaten into insensibility and robbed of \$5 and his watch. The boy, who was 22 years of age, was found on the street and carried into a hotel. Hawley and Crooke were in a small hall when a party of students from the college, Hill came into the hall and was introduced to the two boys. Hawley and Crooke were taken to the police station and held in custody. Hawley and Crooke were taken to the police station and held in custody.

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CALLED HOME.

A. Page Brown.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—A. Page Brown, a leading architect, died today at Burlingame from injuries received in a runaway accident last October. He was a resident of Judge Roger A. Prior of New York.

IN SERIOUS DANGER.

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND IN THE TRANSVAAL.

May Be Made to Suffer For the Sins of Others, For Which He Is Said to Be in No Way Responsible.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—John Hays Hammond, the American mining engineer, is evidently in serious danger in the Transvaal. Urgent cablegrams were received here tonight by Harry Creswell, city and county attorney, M. F. Tarpey, a prominent Democratic politician, and a third came to Colonel H. I. Thornton, but as the latter is dead, it was opened by his nephew, Mr. Creswell. The cablegrams are dated Newcastle, Natal, January 22. As Newcastle is a long distance from the Transvaal, it is thought they were smuggled through, and therefore better represent the situation than any previously received.

The messages are all signed by J. C. Curtis, a son of George Tichnor Curtis, a grandson of Joseph Storoy, once justice of the supreme court of the United States, and a nephew of W. W. Woodcock, the well-known mining engineer. The message addressed to Creswell is as follows:

"Exert your influence to help Hammond. He is confined with sixty of us in the Pretoria jail, and unless some radical measures are taken by our government he will be made to suffer for the sins of others, for which he is in no way responsible."

The message addressed to Colonel Thornton says: "I earnestly beg you to use your influence to protect Hammond from the consequences of a mistake which has been made by others in this unfortunate business. He is not guilty and has been wrongfully confined in jail for past ten days and the Transvaal government claims to admit him to bail."

Judge John Garber, a prominent attorney, also received a message of similar import.

Mr. Creswell, who has known Hammond and Curtis for twenty years, wired Senator Stewart at Washington tonight impressing upon him the seriousness of the situation and urging him to do all in his power to help the imprisoned Americans.

GREAT GRIEF AMONG ROYALTY

Prince Henry, of Battenburg, Dies on the British Steamer Blonde.

EN ROUTE TO MADEIRA.

News Created Consternation in England.

Was the Third Son of Prince Alexander of Battenburg and Married Princess Beatrice of England in 1885—A Great Favorite of the Queen, Although Unpopular, on the Whole, With the People—All Royal and Military Stations Flying Flags at Half-Mast.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The news of the death of Prince Henry of Battenburg was received at Osborne, Isle of Wight, early today.

The queen and princess are prostrated with grief.

It appears that the prince had a relapse yesterday on board the British steamer Blonde, on the way to Madeira, and died at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The Blonde is a steamer of 1,000 tons, built at Sierra Leone, west coast of Africa, from which place the news was cable.

Dispatches received from Sierra Leone, later in the day, contained further details.

The prince arrived at Mansu, Ashantee, in company with Sir Francis Scott and staff and Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, from Agram, on the evening of December 25, after an arduous march of 200 miles. The road, for a great part, lay through dense forest and the heat was very oppressive. But Prince Henry accompanied the prince in safety, although he complained of the heat.

The next morning, in order to avoid the heat as much as possible, Prince Henry started in advance of the staff. The prince, it appears, was greatly upset at the speedy death of his friend Major Ferguson, who was attacked with fever while out walking with the prince. The prince continued on the march until within thirty miles of Comassie, where he became seriously ill.

and the officer in command insisted that he should be immediately conveyed back to Pronau. When the prince reached there his condition was desperate. The prince's crew were in the two were treated to the highest of the officers, all of whom traveled in hammocks, each carried by four men, the bearers being changed at intervals.

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TIME IS RIPE FOR ACTION

American Bimetallic League's Conference at the Capital.

POLICY TO BE OUTLINED

One Which Must Be Followed by Friends of Bimetalism.

Holden Makes a Speech, and Does Not Think It Necessary to Forsake His Party—He Is Given to Understand That Nobody Is Wanted in the Convention Who Is Not For Silver First, Last and All the Time—Interesting Conference Promised—Committees Named.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—About a hundred silver men were present at today's conference under the auspices of the American Bimetallic league.

General A. J. Warner, in calling the conference to order, said the time had come for action. There was no hope of winning the fight in detachments; the inside organizations were controlled by the gold standard men.

"Gold," he said, "was on the walls of the inner temples of both old parties and it could be obliterated only by tearing down the walls."

"This conference was called to deliberate upon the present situation of the country and decide upon a policy to be pursued by the friends of bimetalism."

"It was expected an agreement would be reached upon a time and place for a national convention to nominate candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency of the United States. The fight must begin now and continue until election day."

Wharton Barber, of Philadelphia, spoke of the competition which the manufacturers of the United States were beginning to feel from the manufacturers of China and Japan.

Senator Stewart delivered an animated address on the situation.

A convention was called for the purpose of organizing a national convention to nominate candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency of the United States.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

PAGE 1.—Great Financial Debts in the Senate. Details of the Palaver Between Sir Francis Scott and King Premph. Prince Henry of Battenburg Dies on a British Steamer. Details of the Palaver Between Sir Francis Scott and King Premph.

PAGE 2.—Admiral Geraud Does Not Look for War. England as Stubbins as W. W. Woodcock. Details of the Palaver Between Sir Francis Scott and King Premph.

PAGE 3.—Markets of the World. Fire and Police Bulletin. Details of the Palaver Between Sir Francis Scott and King Premph.

PAGE 4.—Editorial. Editorial Notes. Press Committee. Notables of the Day.

PAGE 5.—The Sixteenth Day of the Legislative Session. Allison's dingo Memorial on Ambassador Bayard Adopted in the Senate. After an Interesting Debate, the House Passed the Bill.

PAGE 6.—Business, Mining and Stocks. Yesterday's Trading on 'Change Ran Up into the Thousands. Hot Springs District, Close to the City, Now Enjoying a Boom. Ore from the Sheep Rock That Fairly Glitters with Gold.

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